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the pawl 16 forgiving enough such that precision tolerances between the pawl 16 and temple member 14 are not necessary.

Figure 4 illustrates the temple arm 14 occupying a position wherein a distal end (not shown) of the temple arm 14 is biased against the lens frame 12 under a bias force as depicted by arrow 68, in similar manner as that described in U.S. Patents 6,196,682 and ~~6,679,604~~ ^{6,679,604} ~~X,XXX,XXX~~, Serial Number 10/219,259, filed on August, 16, 2002, both of which are incorporated by reference herein. Here, the temple detent portion 60 of the pawl 16 has snapped past the projection 46 of the temple arm 14 and into the detent 44 of the temple arm 14. In this position, the temple detent portion 60 of the pawl 16 is jammed between the detent 44 of the temple arm 14 and the pawl pivot pin 56 so as to impose a force therebetween as depicted by arrow 70, thereby maintaining the temple arm 14 biased against the lens frame 12 under the preload or bias force represented by arrow 68. If further pressure is applied to the temple arm 14 in a direction toward the lens frame 12, then the inboard side 50 of the temple arm 14 would further displace the inboard portion 58 of the pawl 16, thereby further tending to rotate the pawl 16 and, thus, further urging the temple detent portion 60 into further engagement with the detent 44 of the temple arm 14. Accordingly, the temple detent portion 60 tends to stay in the detent 44 of the temple arm 14 given the relatively deep detent as defined by the projection 46 of the temple arm 14. Thus, the pawl 16 is releasable from this detent condition as shown in Figure 4, by depressing the thumb release portion 62 of the pawl 16.

Figure 5 illustrates a release force as depicted by arrow 72 being applied to the thumb release portion 62 of the pawl 16. The release force tends to spread open the pawl 16 such that the inboard portion 58 and the temple detent portion 60 tend to separate further apart. As a result, the pawl 16 also tends to rotate in a clockwise direction about the pawl pivot pin 56 as shown by arrow 74 thereby urging the inboard portion 58 against the inboard side 50 of the temple arm 14 to cause the temple arm 14 to tend to rotate in a clockwise direction as shown.